

LIVINGSTON IS OUT.

He Will Not Make the Race for Governor, But

WILL CONTEST WITH STEWART

For the Honor of Representing the Fifth District in Congress.

THE FIELD CLEAR TO NORTHERN

Who Will Receive the Full Alliance Support—How it Was All Brought About.

For governor—no!

For congress—yes!

That is the attitude of Colonel Leonidas F. Livingston, president of the Georgia State Farmers' alliance.

Colonel Livingston will not enter the race for governor—that he announces. He will make the race against Judge Stewart for congress. He will probably make the formal announcement of that fact at Decatur, where he speaks on next Tuesday.

Colonel Northern will probably have things all his own way in the race for the governorship.

The Letter Written.

That is in brief the political situation as developed yesterday.

Thursday evening Colonel Livingston reached Atlanta. It was known that he had come for the purpose of making a formal announcement of his intentions concerning the governorship, to settle the question of his candidacy. He would not talk upon the subject, however.

Yesterday morning, bright and early, he went to the headquarters of the alliance, and, taking a seat at his desk, began writing.

Correspondence which had accumulated was attended to, and then he began the letter which was to be the answer to the question so often asked, "What is Livingston going to do?"

That letter was addressed to Messrs. W. A. Starnes and Thomas E. Winn, presidents of the Fulton County and Gwinnett County alliances, respectively.

The Fulton County alliance had, it will be remembered, passed resolutions demanding of Colonel Livingston that he be a candidate for governor, while the Gwinnett alliance had warmly endorsed him for the same high position.

The letter was written for the Southern Alliance Farmer, Editor Brown's official organ of the Georgia alliance, and will appear in that paper next Monday. A correspondence representative was, however, permitted to read the letter and gather its contents.

Colonel Livingston declines to run. He thanks the members of the alliance one and all for their many flattering references to himself and for the tender of their support; then he gives two reasons for his declination:

First—"To be successful we (the alliance) must be harmonious."

Second—"As president of the state alliance, it is my duty to go where I can serve my people best."

He mentions no names in connection with the governorship, but it is evident he means that the alliance support shall be given to Colonel Northern.

And he says nothing about being a candidate for congress, but his second reason given above covers the whole ground.

A Conference of Alliances.

For the past two weeks there has been much talk in the state about a split in the alliance in Georgia, and the probable candidacy of Colonel Livingston in opposition to Colonel Northern. The apparent breach seemed to widen, and after Colonel Northern's speech in Thomson, and the reply by Captain Brown, editor of the Southern Alliance Farmer, the split seemed to be a certainty. A great many dark horses began to feel good, and expected to be brought in the race on the home stretch.

But it seems that in the past few days the leading alliances in the state have been hard at work to prevent the split, which would have undoubtedly defeated their candidate for governor. Had the fight between Colonel Northern and Colonel Livingston continued, there is not a particle of doubt that it would have resulted in beating both candidates.

Colonel Northern was preparing a letter, in response to the article copied in THE CONSTITUTION from The Southern Alliance Farmer, when he received a letter from Hon. W. L. Peck, president of the alliance exchange, asking a conference.

Colonel Northern promptly responded to the request and came for a few days ago, and here the conference was held.

All the differences were talked over very freely by the alliances, and it was determined that they would pool their issues and insist on Colonel Northern as their candidate for governor. When Colonel Northern left day before yesterday, matters were left in this condition for the approval of Colonel Livingston on his return from southwest Georgia. Colonel Livingston returned yesterday, and after a full conference with the parties who have conferred with Colonel Northern, he agreed to the proposition, and wrote the letter spoken of above.

A Letter From Colonel Northern.

THE CONSTITUTION received from Colonel Northern yesterday the following letter touching this matter:

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I am in receipt of a letter from Colonel W. L. Peck, president of the alliance exchange for this state asking me to meet him and other alliances in the city of Atlanta, and to stop anything that tends to divide or distract our people until after this conference.

At the request of Colonel Peck, and earnestly desiring myself to maintain harmony in the alliance and the democratic party, I have desisted from saying anything in reply to the editorial copied from the Southern Alliance Farmer into THE CONSTITUTION.

I have met Colonel Peck and Mr. Brown, the editor of The Southern Alliance Farmer, and others, and had with them the conference sought. Colonel Peck, in the presence of these gentlemen, and me, the honor to say that, in his opinion, my efforts, for the last several years, in the interest of the farmers of Georgia, deserved the highest commendation at the hands of the people of the state, and that my work in the interests of the alliance met his hearty endorsement and approval.

Colonel Peck and I both expressed great regret that there should have been any misunderstanding on this matter that would tend to discussion or division in the alliance and democratic party.

Mr. Brown, the editor of The Alliance Farmer, now agrees with the expressions made by Colonel Peck.

These facts Mr. Brown will state in the next issue of The Southern Alliance Farmer.

W. A. STARNES.

THE CONSTITUTION is reliably informed that telegrams and letters have been written from Atlanta to different alliances in the state, notifying them of this action. It is also reliably informed that Colonel Northern will receive the solid alliance vote of the state for governor.

As to Colonel Hardeman.

A friend of Colonel Hardeman stated yesterday, that he would not be a candidate for governor, and that while his friends might possibly vote for him, he had not officially announced his candidacy and would not. It is altogether probable that he also will support Colonel Northern.

Colonel Livingston, Colonel Peck and the Southern Alliance Farmer, which is the organ of the alliance in the state, are going to give their hearty support to Colonel Northern. This will be a great acquisition to him at this time, as much as anticipated in their opposition to defeat both candidates and let in an outside man.

The Race in the Fifth.

And as to the congressional race, "What about Colonel Peck's candidacy?" will be asked.

Colonel Peck has never made a formal announcement of his candidacy, though he has said that he will probably run. It is understood that he will step aside gracefully and do all in his power to help Colonel Livingston, should the latter enter the list against Congressman Stewart, which he undoubtedly will do.

Colonel Livingston's announcement for congress will come later, probably on Tuesday, when he is to speak at the meeting of the alliances and citizens of Decatur. Colonel Northern will probably be present then, as will Colonel Peck, Captain Harry Brown and other prominent alliances.

"Yes, it is true that I have written such a letter," said Colonel Livingston. "It is to be sent to the next issue of the Southern Alliance Farmer, and will explain fully my position. I am not a candidate for governor. My highest aim is to benefit the farmer, and I believe our organization furnishes the best means of benefiting them. In all things essential, unity is the alliance motto, and it is that spirit which prompts me to make this statement. I have made it."

"Then you think the alliance will support Colonel Northern?"

"Undoubtedly. Colonel Northern, we are given to understand, stands squarely for the alliance and alliance principles, and there is no doubt in my mind of his receiving the solid vote of the order. Certainly the state alliance will give him the heartiest support."

"What about other possible candidates?"

"The papers have mentioned several gentlemen. While I have no authority to speak for any of them, I feel safe in saying that Colonel Northern will have no opposition whatever."

"You're right there," said Captain Harry Brown. "Your action, colonel, clears the way for Colonel Northern. He will have not only the hearty support of the alliance, but he will have no opposition whatever."

Colonel Livingston refused to talk about his candidacy against Judge Stewart.

It is known that since Colonel Livingston's address before the ways and means committee at Washington, there has been a growing disposition and determination on the part of alliances in and out of the state—including the officers of the National Alliance, officers of many of the state alliances, and prominent outside citizens from every section of the state—to induce him to become a candidate for congress, it being urged that this was the proper field for his usefulness. This pressure has had much to do with his determination to decline gubernatorial honors, as well as the desire to promote harmony and unity in the order.

"And that determination," was the comment of a prominent alliance man, "has made Colonel Livingston even stronger with the farmers than ever before—if that is possible."

Colonel Northern in Houston.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., June 6.—[Special.]—Colonel Northern spoke here this afternoon to quite a respectable audience, and his address was well spoken of even by the sensible hardmen who were present. His course was mainly and straightforward in answering some of the charges made against him, and he eulogized Colonel Hardeman in the highest degree. He said he had no charges to make against him, save that if he was elected governor of Georgia it would look too much like putting the government into the hands of one family, and that it did seem to him that out of the many eligible men in the state, the people could select all the state officers without giving two to one family. Colonel Northern was dignified and extremely respectful in all of his allusions to Colonel Hardeman. He made several allusions to himself as to what he had done for Georgia from his labors in the school-room up to the present time, as he had no one present to tell the people of his acts for him, but was extremely modest in them, which captivated all his hearers. Colonel Northern assured the people that he prayed God that he might be able to finish his canvass, and at the day of the election even if he was defeated, he wanted it to be said that Northern went through the campaign, and came out with clean hands and a clear conscience. His friends in Houston are going to stand by him.

Killed by a Penail.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 6.—[Special.]—John Lacy, a farmer who lives a few miles from this city, met with a peculiar accident yesterday which cost him his life. He fell from a scaffold with a penail in his mouth. The sharp point of the penail stuck in his throat inside, and a piece of the lead broke off. It seemed a very slight injury, and Lacy returned to work, but during the night swelling came on, and he died this morning. Physicians say the lead in the penail poisoned the man's blood and caused death.

He Killed His Father.

HURON, S. D., June 6.—Zach T. Handley, editor and proprietor of the Huron Herald, was shot and killed last night by Fred, his sixteen-year-old son, during a quarrel. The son is in jail. Mr. Handley was chairman of the democratic central committee and well known throughout the state.

Good Work by the Western Union.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The report of the great derby race, run on Wednesday, which appeared in the afternoon papers of that day, was delivered by wire direct to the associated press office here by the Western Union cables within five seconds from the time of filing in England. This is the best time on record.

THE VILLAINOUS BILL

WHICH CABOT LODGE IS TRYING TO HAVE PASSED

FOR THE CORRUPTION OF ELECTIONS.

He Claims That its Provisions Will Be Accepted Next Tuesday Night, and That It Will Then Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—[Special.]—"You may put it down that this congress will pass a national election law," said Henry Cabot Lodge today, as he removed the dust from his russet shoes with a white silk handkerchief.

Then shoving his red and white striped tennis shirt beneath the folds of a blue sack, and inserting his hands into the pockets of one of Wamsucker's most stylish tan silk coats, he continued:

WHAT THE BILL MEANS.

"We did not decide upon the particular measure to be passed at last evening's caucus, because some of us wanted more time to consider some of the points to go in such a measure. We shall, however, decide upon the measure next Tuesday evening, and soon thereafter it will be passed by the house. There are three main features to be included in the bill. The first and third we have decided upon, but the second is still open. They are:

"First. Supervision of registration by United States officers. That is, the government will take the matter of registration for presidential and congressional elections out of the hands of the states where they have state laws now, and will place it in the hands of federal officers. It will all be done by the federal officers."

"Second. Certainly the supervision of elections and probably absolute federal control. This latter is the point we have not yet decided upon, but that will be determined on Tuesday evening."

"Third. The certification of elections by United States officers instead of state officers. These will be the main points of the bill, and with such a bill we are going to have fair elections in the south and all over the country, and with fair elections we will continue to hold a majority in congress."

ANOTHER OPINION.

As Mr. Lodge retired to the hall of the house, Representative Ewart, a republican from North Carolina, approached the door on the run, to escape the attention of the press, and wanted to know if he and his party had not carried out their pledges to repeal the entire-to-bacco tax.

"No," said he, as he stopped and drew a long breath of relief, "we are not going to pass a national election law unless there is a very decided change of sentiment on the republican side between now and next Tuesday. It will show the people that the republicans are strengthening of the present law, but I don't think it will amount to anything. It will probably be practically inoperative like the law which now exists."

GEORGIA IN WASHINGTON.

Post-master Locke, of Macon, is here. He comes to talk with the republican leaders about the advisability of running republicans for congress in the various Georgia districts.

William A. White was today appointed collector of customs at St. Mary's.

Colonel and Mrs. E. C. Wade, of Savannah, arrived here today. They are visiting Judge Miller and family at Tacoma.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT

Of the Business Outlook—Review by G. G.

NEW YORK, June 6.—G. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

All indications regarding legitimate business continue encouraging. At the same time there is a feeling of uneasiness in the market, based on the prospect that the silver bill will speedily pass both houses, and in such a form that executive approval can be expected. It is difficult, at times, to distinguish between merely speculative and more substantial improvement, but in this instance there is no room to doubt that conditions are improving for the productive industries, and for legitimate trade. Crop prospects have brightened wonderfully. The general average of prices has helped a little. The speculative markets are generally strong, though cotton has fallen over 5%, with sales at 34,000 bales.

The money market has been variable, the treasury having taken at \$1,100,000 more than it paid out. Exports from New York in May show an increase of 10% per cent over last year, and though the increase in imports was about 9 per cent, there has been only moderate trading in foreign exchange, and the rate of exchange has advanced only a quarter of a cent in three days. The money market is in all parts of the country is favorable to business activity.

Business failures last week number, for the United States, 179; Canada, twenty-six. For the corresponding week last year the figures were, 200 in the United States and twenty-five in Canada.

FIREMEN SEVERELY BURNED.

Twelve Barrels of Gasoline Explode at a Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—While firemen engaged this afternoon in extinguishing a fire in a small building of the Penn. Globe and Gaslight company, the flames reached the storage basin in which were twelve barrels of gasoline. A terrific explosion followed, and eleven firemen were caught in a shower of burning oil and were badly burned. The men were at once removed to the Episcopal hospital. Some of them will probably die from their injuries. The fire is said to have originated from a spark from the pipe of a careless lumper.

LUMBER AND MACHINERY DESTROYED.

NORFOLK, Va., June 6.—At Suffolk this morning fire entirely consumed H. W. Bradshaw's planing mill, dry kilns, and a lot of lumber, together with all the tools and machinery. The loss is about \$40,000; insurance \$11,000. Six cars of the Norfolk and Western Railroad company were also destroyed.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cotton opened a little easier under a dull sky, but Liverpool and Manchester and a general loss of confidence on the part of bulls, but "long" cotton did not come out quite so freely as was expected, and there was a recovery of three points for this crop. The cotton on spot was 1-16 lower, and more active for home consumption.

TILLMAN'S AMBITION

TO SUCCEED WADE HAMPTON IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

CAUTIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE PARTY

Senator Butler Reaches Home and Expresses Disapproval of a Movement Which May Split the Whites.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 6.—[Special.]—It is announced that if Captain Benjamin R. Tillman, the farmers' candidate for governor, is elected, that he will be a candidate for senator against General Wade Hampton, whose term will expire at the next session of the legislature. As the majority of the legislators are followers of Tillman, there is no doubt of his being able to defeat the "Leader of '73."

For this reason, the Tillman party is moving very cautiously in its selection of a candidate for lieutenant-governor.

BECOMES ALL-IMPORTANT.

This officer is generally the most unimportant, but in view of the probability of his stepping into the gubernatorial chair, six months after election, the Tillman party is holding it for the most influential man who will appreciate the possibilities. This party is finding it difficult to satisfy its most prominent leaders with the promise of office. The officers are many times too few for the leaders who want them, and as several are fighting for the nomination to the same office, there is great danger of discord in the ranks of the farmers' movement party.

SENATOR BUTLER'S VIEW.

Senator M. C. Butler came from Washington yesterday, and made an address at a college commencement. Both Senator Hampton and himself are opposed to the movement under Tillman, and Senator Butler yesterday expressed his disapproval of the turn affairs were taking. He said that a split in the democrats will result in republican success. Both senators from this state favor the union of farmers for the purpose of bettering their condition, but oppose the Tillman movement, which they regard as dangerous.

A SILVER CHAMPION.

Senator Plumb Gives Some Figures as to the Value of Currency.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mr. Platt presented a petition from the tobacco growers and dealers of the Housatonic Valley, Conn., in favor of a specific duty of not less than \$2 per pound on imported wrappers. Referred to the finance committee.

A new conference was ordered on the dependent pension bill and Messrs. Davis, Sawyer and Blodgett were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. The silver bill was taken up and Mr. Plumb addressed the senate. He confessed that his hope for the passage of the bill at the present session had not grown by the performance of the last two or three weeks. There were two bills in the senate, one as to the volume of currency, and the other as to what currency should consist of. There seemed to be a general concurrence of opinion that the volume of currency should be increased. He declared that the circulation today was \$240,000,000 less than the framers of financial legislation of 1875 anticipated. The volume of the business of the country had doubled within that time. There were varying estimates of the outstanding circulation. His own estimate was \$275,000,000. He said that the volume of currency should be increased. 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TO MEET HERE MONDAY.

TWO HUNDRED DELEGATES OF THE I. T. U.

The Delegates Are Coming in Already—Arrangements by the Local Committee—Banquet and Barbecue.

Monday morning at the chamber of commerce the thirty-eighth annual session of the International Typographical Union will convene.

There will be in attendance near 200 delegates, representing the United States and Canada.

President Edward T. Plank, Secretary and Treasurer W. S. McClevey, Organizer John B. Winders, and fifteen or twenty delegates, are here now, and others will arrive on nearly every train today and tomorrow.

These men represent a brotherhood of over 10,000 men.

The Union is one of the most thoroughly organized and effective labor associations on earth. It is recognized as a powerful and conservative labor element.

Its growth of late years has been phenomenal.

The present officers of the union are: President, Edward T. Plank, San Francisco. First vice-president, L. C. Hay, Leavenworth. Second vice-president, Columbus Hall, Washington.

Third vice-president, P. J. Weldon, Chicago. Secretary-treasurer, W. S. McClevey, Chicago.

Organizers, M. J. Nolan, Albany, N. Y.; O. R. Lake, St. Louis; N. P. Houx, Austin, Texas; J. J. Jones, Pittsburgh; J. F. Keefe, St. Catherine, Ontario; John R. Winders, San Francisco; Philip Corcoran, Salt Lake City.

President Edward T. Plank.

President E. T. Plank has been at the head of the Union for one term of two years. He still holds his membership in the San Francisco union, from which place he was elected, though his headquarters are at Indianapolis.

He is a native of New York; a little more than fifty years of age now; has been all his life in the profession; and has made a most popular and efficient head of the order.

Since he went into office the term has been changed, so that his successor will be chosen for but one year. It would surprise nobody to see him become his own successor.

Secretary W. S. McClevey.

Secretary and Treasurer McClevey, just now finishing his second term in this position. He is one of the most popular men in the Union, a worker beyond value and a thoroughly posted and thoroughly representative man.

The following is a list of the delegates:

No. 1, Indianapolis, Ind.—John Sexton, Frank I. Grubb.

No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.—Albert R. F. Foulke, Samuel Irvin.

No. 3, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Frank L. Rist, Edward H. Edwards, Miss F. L. Taylor.

No. 4, Albany, N. Y.—William O'Connor, Thomas F. Palmer.

No. 5, New York City.—B. J. Hawkes, Charles Leonard, William H. Latham, William S. Bishop.

No. 6, Pittsburgh, Pa.—George B. Acklin, T. L. Leumann, John F. McCoy.

No. 7, St. Louis, Mo.—G. Harry Stone, W. W. Ross.

No. 8, Buffalo, N. Y.—E. A. Bowman.

No. 9, Louisville, Ky.—W. D. Binford, W. G. Tetlaris.

No. 10, Memphis, Tenn.—Russell Renshaw, H. S. Friedlander.

No. 11, Baltimore, Md.—T. D. Roberts, Frank B. Miles.

No. 12, Boston, Mass.—Charles H. Bradley, J. W. Richardson, James R. Pultz.

No. 13, Rochester, N. Y.—Miss F. Quattrough, N. E. Chicago, Ill.—Victor B. Williams, John C. Harding, Charles W. Kates, Gus Bilger.

No. 14, New Orleans, La.—Thomas A. Greenlee, Corbush Guiney.

No. 15, Montgomery, Ala.—W. W. Wynn.

No. 16, Norfolk, Va.—Charles G. Kizer.

No. 17, Providence, R. I.—Rudolph De Leuw.

No. 18, Columbia, S. C.—Thomas G. Spradlin.

No. 19, Haverhill, Mass.—Henry R. Cook.

No. 20, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Harvey O. Carr.

IT WORKS WELL.

CENSUS SCHEDULES SENT OUT PROMPTLY.

Each Family Can Take Its Own Census Without Suffering With the Impertinent Enumerators.

People are talking a good deal about the use of the "prior schedule" in the census-taking. The use of the "prior schedule" means the sending out of blanks to private households for the families to make out for themselves and keep in waiting for the enumerators when they come around.

In many cities this plan is being condemned as it is supposed to be a violation of the census law. In these cities, when it was announced by the supervisors that any citizens who didn't want to be bothered by questions from the enumerators, could fill out the blanks themselves, and as long as the answers were satisfactory, the enumerators would take them when they came along and would not bother any further.

This plan of sending out advance schedules is limited. It is a privilege granted in section 5 of the census act, which authorizes the distribution of schedules to as great an extent as the enumerators and supervisor may deem practicable in cities and thickly settled regions.

In Atlanta it is practiced to a very great extent.

Hundreds of blank schedules are given over each day by Supervisor Thibodeau, and he says the work of the enumerators is made much lighter by it.

The merchants have been sending to the census office for the blanks and keep them in their stores to be presented to their customers.

"These prior schedules greatly facilitate the work of the enumerators," remarked the supervisor of the census yesterday.

The enumerators have to pay two visits sometimes, one to carry the slips and the other to receive them, but it saves time in the end. No ill results could possibly follow, for if the questions are not answered correctly the enumerator has a right to correct them before accepting the papers.

"One of the greatest benefits to be derived from the advance sheets is the avoiding of embarrassment in asking many of the questions. Census takers have a great deal of trouble with some households extracting the answers to several of the questions on the papers. For instance, an enumerator may go to a house and in asking a mother what employment her son is engaged in, and if the boy is an idle fellow, she refuses to tell and invites him to call again when the father is at home, so they can talk over the matter.

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"Yesterday they reported double the number of names that came in the first day. The census is moving on hurriedly."

A NEIGHBORHOOD TERRORIZED.

By a Mad Dog—It Attacks a Woman, Bites Other Dogs and Kills Chickens.

A mad dog created a panic in the neighborhood of the Atlanta university yesterday afternoon.

This was a 3 and 1/2 cack good-sized black dog was seen running along Vine street, his tongue hanging out of his mouth, and a streak of foam following him as he tore along.

The dog tore and snapped at everything in its path. About twenty chickens were killed before the beast was finally killed.

Near the negro college the dog set upon Belle Smith, a negro woman, tearing her clothing almost entirely off and cutting and bruising her considerably. A physician had to be called to dress her wounds.

The neighborhood was terrorized. Four other dogs were bitten by the mad beast, and two chickens were killed after a bullet had been lodged in its body.

Patrolman Lackey shot the dog as it was running down the Atlanta university, and after following him for a half-dozen blocks, firing shot after shot at him.

The dog belonged to a negro whose name is not known.

Patrolman Lackey, after killing the dog with a second bullet, was called to the residence of Major Dooley. A fine bulldog belonging to that gentleman had viciously torn his servant girl, and had to be shot.

STILL UNDECIDED.

As to Whether or Not Mr. Hoke Smith Will Enter the Race.

It seems to be still undecided whether or not Mr. Hoke Smith will be in the race for the legislature.

The committee of fifteen railroad men met last night at the Railroad Y. M. C. Christian association, and Mr. Hoke Smith, in response to the invitation, was present.

Mr. Smith made a statement to the committee. His business is such, he said in substance, that he could ill afford to leave it. To do so would entail considerable pecuniary loss.

Moreover, to run now would put him in the attitude of antagonizing the representative of the alliance, which he was unwilling to do.

If the committee insisted upon his entering the race he felt it his duty to do so, but he urged that they would not do this, but release him from such obligation.

There were some members who wanted to insist in making Mr. Smith a candidate; and there were others who believed his own request, to withdraw his name, was best.

An informal meeting of the committee will be held this forenoon, and it is not improbable that definite action will be taken then.

Next Monday night at the office of the Southern Alliance Farmer, the railroad committee will meet with the county alliance and other local organizations, and it is possible that definite action will be postponed until that date.

THE LIMIT REACHED.

Unprecedented Collection in the City Tax Office.

One hundred thousand dollars collected in six days!

That is the record of the city tax collector's office this week.

A discount of two per cent is allowed upon the first one hundred thousand dollars collected in the city tax office. The collector's books open on June 1st.

ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

CROP REPORT ISSUED FROM THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Corn and Cotton Better Than Last Year—The Fruit Crop in Much Worse Condition.

The crop report for June was issued yesterday from the agricultural department. It reads as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ATLANTA, Ga., June 9, 1890.—While a careful reading of the "Noes from Correspondents" and study of the tabulated statement of general average condition of all crops, this season, compared with the same date last year, will give a more satisfactory idea of the general condition of the growing crops than any summary of a few words only. I can but congratulate the farmers on the fair prospect indicated by these reports.

A general improvement in the condition of agriculture, as well as of the individual farmer, is apparent. The principles of economy and independence taught by the alliance are making their impression on the people, and I can but believe they are now on the road to that prosperity which should ever be the reward of honest labor.

Corn.—The condition of this crop is reported at 97, seven points better than at same date last year. Much complaint is made of bud worm, especially on lowlands, and consequently bad stands. However, the indications are that a good crop has been planted, and it is in fair condition. The only suggestion I can make in regard to the bud worm is, that lands most subject to these pests should be planted at as late a date as possible, and soon after the seed is sown should be covered with a layer of straw, exposing as much of the lower part of the stem to the sun as possible. This seems to harden the stem and cause the worm to seek cooler quarters.

Cotton is reported in better condition and a better stand than at same date last year. The stand is given at 93, as against 75 same date last year, and the condition at 93, as against 82 same date last year. Some complaint is made of scarcity of labor for "chopping out," but fair progress in this work has been made, and the outlook is favorable.

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The Fruit Crop.—Peaches are reported at 21 per cent, against 100 same date last year; apples 37, against 70 last year; pear 38, against 85 last year; grapes 88, against 97 last year; from which it will be seen that all fruits have been more or less damaged, though peaches have suffered most, and in some sections the crop is a total failure.

Other food crops are reported in good condition, with fair acreage planted.

A Georgia Justice of the Peace, in Bartow county, is the victim of a joke. His letter to the comptroller-general explains itself:

"I am writing you to inform you that I have received a letter from you today and was surprised. It is true that my father and I have a right to a certain wire fence, for our own use. We have not sold any rights.

"The parties that sold to us said nothing of any tax to use or sell this fence, and further we only bought on last Saturday, the 1st, inst. We are only a poor class of farmer and it may be that we have been gulled in to a humber, therefore please write me more fully what this tax is for. Yours truly, J. A. P.

P. S.—We are not agents for any parties."

NEW STREET CAR LINES.

Important Improvements to Be Made By the Union Company.

More street railways.

The Union Street Railway company has decided to make some important extensions and additions to its lines.

A horse car-line will be run to Grant park. Grant park, Ponce de Leon and Piedmont park will be united by a new line that is to be built at once.

The Capitol avenue line will be extended to the park, but the exact route is not yet decided.

It is certain to be done, though.

The line connecting Piedmont park, Ponce de Leon and Grant park will also probably connect with the Peachtree line, making a great circuit of the whole.

This will be a great convenience. It will give North Atlanta a direct route to Grant park, and likewise South Atlanta a direct route to Ponce de Leon and Piedmont park.

Such a car-line has long been needed. Now that it is assured, the news will be very gratifying to a large number of citizens who have been patiently waiting.

First-class service will be given on the new lines, as is the rule on all the branches of the Union company.

Schedules that will satisfy even enthusiastic motor-admirers will be run.

The Union company has made a fine record for the service it has given, and under its management Atlanta horse-car lines have been brought up to a standard as high as those of any city in the country.

Horses, not mules, will be used on the new lines, and the circuit will afford a delightful ride.

The Lightning's Stroke.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 6.—Lightning did some terrible work at the Pioneer Coal works, five miles above this city, at 9 o'clock this morning. During a heavy storm a stroke of lightning struck the company's barn, killing Tom Hicks, a stable boy; Sumner Stephenson, a stable boy, and partially stunning William Wells, the company's store superintendent, and a boy named Dick Alexander. Stephenson's clothes ignited by lightning. Wells and Alexander will recover, but narrowly escaped instant death. The barn was slightly injured.

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THE CITY IN BRIEF.

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A WAR OF WAGES.

ON THE CONGRESSION.

In the early spring time of 1883, when the current was about running down the line of the line of battle, the great humane Lee so restricted the passport privilege as to permit only one or two to a company to leave the port. Leaving a hard bunk of pine poles in rear of Peachtree near Petersburg, we squeezed our way up to the ticket office at the south side depot, and got aboard for a trip to middle Georgia. Did you ever take a hand in a "scraper"? Yes, that is the word—about that time, in trying to board a train either at Richmond or Petersburg coming south. If not you went half through the war. We had a furlough of just fourteen days to go to Crawford county, Georgia, and return to Petersburg. The first day was consumed entirely in reaching Greensboro, N. C. The great rail-fall of February, 1883, will be long remembered. It broke up the railroads from Virginia to Georgia and out as off at Greensboro with three states to wade.

We stole a pole car and ran it to the Yadin with poles, and made eighteen miles an hour. We took another one at Yadin and made Salisbury, N. C., in time to catch the passenger train pulling out for Columbia, and got there for supper the third day out. At Columbia we were told that the entire superstructure of the bridge at Smithville, on the Congaree was gone, and our heart collapsed. It had been two years since we saw the dear ones at home and we did not see a sign of life again. They told us they were ever so sorry for us—we five young bedless boys—but that they would not run any train to Augusta for eight days. If we did not believe that we might get on the engine and ride down to Congaree and see the devastation for ourselves. We did not believe them of course, and we piled up on that engine in a jiffy. Better to be down there trying to get over than to go back to Virginia. What a world of water we did see at the crossing!

For more than a mile the great river spread itself out. On the Smithville side, the bridge was approached by a long embankment, thrown up about four feet and fenced in with plank. At frequent intervals along this embankment, wide and deep ditches were dug through and utterly destroyed the road-way as far into the swamp as we could see. But we wanted to go home and see the dear old father and mother, and the children of the family. We held a council of war and admitted to our circle a stranger from Columbia, S. C., who was making his way to Charleston, as he said, to run the blockade for a day or two. His name was Hendrickson, and he carried only a small black pig-sack. Our plan was to make our way along the broken levee to the bridge if possible, and take the chance of getting over. Our stranger friend was eager to go and readily joined us. For a half mile or more we walked and "scolded" it on passing the levee. Our stranger friend was eager to go and readily joined us. For a half mile or more we walked and "scolded" it on passing the levee. Our stranger friend was eager to go and readily joined us.

No possible chance to go over this chasm, and as night was approaching we made a camp-fire of the plank fence and bivouacked in the midst of the raging waters on a dry section of the road-way.

What a dismal sight that was only the surviving few will ever know.

The falling trees, washed up by the resistless tide, the roar and crash of the terrible flood shot out every other sound. Our friend, Hendrickson, was good company and bore his part of the struggle manfully. He told us where he was going and what he was going for. He had in his grip a tiny pair of baby shoes, not larger than your child's, for his sake, he said—the little toddler back in Columbia. We had made down our bunks for the night and were making ready to sleep, when a rowl-bowled his appearance on the lower side of the bank. It was manned by two persons who informed us they had made their way through that sea of water to make a little money, carrying passengers over to the south side. The boat would only hold the two rowers and two passengers. Would we go over? Not for all the gold in the Bank of England said all of our lives. Not even the voices of the loved ones calling to us on the other shore could have induced us to risk that merciless cataract of horrors. Not so our friend with the baby shoes, a Scandanavian name. He was impatient to go, and quickly made a bargain with the boatman to take him over. To the horror of the pitiless whirlpool was added the danger of darkness, for it was now well on to midnight. He made us a pleasant good-bye, packed up his grip and baby shoes, and stepped boldly into the boat. They pushed out into the angry deep, and that was the last time Hendrickson was ever seen alive by us.

We turned into our sandy beds of grass and plank and slept as best we could. Some of us, however, could only half sleep, fancying that, coming to over the boom and roar of waters, we could hear a cry of distress—some one in the throes of death, calling out to us to help them, and that quickly. Was it only a dream? or did we hear? The terrors of that midnight scene have been with us to this blessed hour. We heard the cry, and sat up trying to locate it, out in the dismal swamp. But the sound of many waters made their signal only a faint whisper. In that whisper was the death-cry of the blockade runner—"God help the wife and little one, for I am going down." We could only wait—we could not help him. When the first light of early morning came we saw it all. About two hundred yards out in the swamp, perched high up in a tree, was the surviving boatman of that ill-fated crew. When the boat pulled out from us at midnight it only went a short way before it was swamped in crossing a tongue of the river. One of the boatmen and our friend Hendrickson went down and were lost. The cry we heard was the shouts of those drowning men calling for help. The one who was saved pulled himself up out of the deeps and climbed into a tree. We saw him at daylight and made haste to save him. We sent a boat and rescued him more dead than alive. We made our way back to Smithville and telegraphed the facts to the mayor of Columbia, who sent a delegation on a special car to the scene of the accident. These good people went to work, and when the waters subsided they got the body of their comrade, and we suppose he is buried with his people. Half our furlough was gone and we had to make the way traveled. By dint of much wading and leaping we reached the main bridge to find it all gone except the upright posts. These we spanned by using the bridge fence, and by noon were over. Walking to the first station we built-down an engineer, who had run down with his engine from Branchville, to take us to Branchville where we made the connection for Augusta. Sherman had devastated the country between Augusta and Macon, and we footed it from Sparta to Milledgeville, reaching our home the tenth day out.

One day at home, and back we started, the dear old mother loading us down with all the cookies we could haul. Augusta was reached just in time to find Sherman within five miles of Branchville. We sold our box of eatables to a bar-keeper for \$400, Confederate money, and boarded a night train that was ordered to get through if they had to fight it out on the tracks. We sat in the door of an open freight car and made forty miles an hour to the junction. They put fifty bullets into our engine and cab, but we got there in time to see the demoralized Confederate army rapidly giving way towards Columbia. But the tale is told. We overstayed our furlough three days and when the jig was up at Appomattox there was an indictment against us, and an order for our appearance at a court of our peers to answer to a charge of absence without leave.

The junior judge of the present session court issued the order. General Grant ordered a nolle proes. If any one of the five soldiers who forced the Congaree that night is living and should read these lines, please make yourself known to J. A. WALKER, Richmond, Ga., April 18, 1890.

I had calls for two bottles of Smith's Tonic Syrup one day before noon. There is no chill and fever medicine that gives such good satisfaction.—J. A. Harwood, Corinth, Miss.

Swansea Sulphur Springs Water will cure Bright's disease, or any urinary troubles. For evidence of same, write for testimonials and full particulars to L. W. SCOVILLE, Swansea, Fla.

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SYRUP OF FIGS.



ONE ENJOYS.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

Opelika Mineral Water, at Opelika, Ala., is

Effecting Wonderful Cures.

This water, discovered several months ago, is one of the finest waters ever offered to the public. It is found upon careful analysis to contain curative properties that are simply marvelous. It is a sure cure for indigestion, impure blood, and all kindred diseases. We do not claim that it is a cure-all, but we know that for indigestion, dyspepsia and for all blood troubles, it has no equal.

LOUIS CHERRY, Esq.: DEAR SIR—I would believe Judge J. J. Abernethy just as soon as anyone living. I have known him for twenty-five years in Georgia. His record is clear and unimpeachable.

W. A. COBB, of Georgia.

From Judge F. C. Slappy. Opelika, Ala., Feb. 20, 1890.

DEAR SIR—It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of the Opelika Mineral Water. For three years I had blood poison and rheumatism. My hands were almost a solid sore from impure blood. After using the water for three weeks my hands are well and my health is better than for years. Dr. Lupton, the State Chemist, who analyzed this water, told me it was the best medicinal water he ever analyzed. If this testimonial can be of use to you, you can use it. I am seventy-four years old, and this water is the best blood purifier I ever saw. It will give you an appetite when everything else fails.

F. C. SLAPPY.

From J. W. R. Williams, M. D.

DEAR SIR—Having had many of my patients to use the Opelika Mineral Water from your well, I take pleasure in adding my testimony to its utility in many forms of dyspepsia and weak digestion. I do not know a superior Mineral Water to this from your well in a tonic condition of the stomach and bowels.

Persons who have run the gauntlet of the various patent nostrums and routine stomach and bowels prescriptions of the day will find in this water a relief that will surprise them. Respectfully,

J. W. R. WILLIAMS, M.D. Send for circular and other information to LOUIS CHERRY, Opelika, Ala.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

DANIEL W. BOUNTREE, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 70 and 71 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 1030. Georgia reports sold, sold and exchanged. 137.

ERNEST C. KONTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 43, Gate City Bank building, Atlanta, Ga. 15-10-19.

J. E. VAN VALKENBURG, W. D. CARSWELL, VAN VALKENBURG & CARSWELL, 90 Richardson building, Chattanooga, Tenn. Practice in the courts of Tennessee and in the Cherokee circuit of Georgia. Telephone 428.

Wm. A. Haygood, Hamilton Douglas, HAYGOOD & DOUGLAS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office 51 Peachtree St. ATLANTA, GA. R. D. Torrey, Albert Howell, JR., DORSEY & HOWELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office 4 and 5, No. 27½ Whitehall street. Telephone 300.

EDMUND W. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 51½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 512.

THOMAS WILLINGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 2½ South State street, Atlanta, Ga. Will practice in the state and federal courts. nov24dly

BENJAMIN H. HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will practice in state and United States courts. Office 51½ Peachtree, rooms 1 and 2. Office telephone 1465—Residence 1222—three calls. 15-10-19.

J. C. Johnson, I. H. Johnson, JOHNSON & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, (N. J. Hammond's old office) 21½ East Alabama street. ATLANTA, GA.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Commercial law and collections. Room 45, Gould building, Decatur street. Telephone 100. Atlanta, Ga.

W. A. HAMMOND, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Rooms Nos. 41 and 42, Gate City Bank building, T. A. Hammond, Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton county. nov24dly

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM W. GOODRICH & SON, ARCHITECT, Room 44, Traders' Bank building, ATLANTA, GA. Take Elevator. 9-17-19.

EDMUND G. LIND, ARCHITECT, 63½ Whitehall Street, corner of Hunter.

L. B. WHEELER, ARCHITECT, ATLANTA, GA. Office fourth floor Chamberlin & Boynton building corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

STAINED GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

DECORATORS IN FRESCO, FAUSE, BROETTER & CO., 6 North Broad street. Branch office 1435 Broadway, New York. nov24dly

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

R. M. Hall, James R. Hall, Max Hall, HALL BROTHERS, CIVIL, MINING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS, Room No. 69, Gate City National Bank building, Atlanta, Ga. General surveying, city work, mines, levees, culverts, water works. apr 12-19

SURGERY.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION: AND THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF Hemorrhoidal and rectal diseases.

Dr. J. C. DIVINE, M. D., 101½ Whitehall street. OPIUM HABIT CURED OR NO PAY.

Address John W. Nelms, 24½ Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., or Dr. J. A. Nelms, Smyrna, Ga. mar 22-dly.

City Tax Discount.

Two per cent discount will be allowed, by resolution of council, on the first \$100,000 collected.

Come quick and secure this big interest.

R. J. GRIFFIN, C. T. C.

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GIVE IN YOUR TAXES.

State and county tax books are still open. Come and make your returns.

J. H. LOYD, Tax Receiver, 53 S. Pryor street.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD, GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER, AUGUSTA, GA., May 24th, 1890.

Commencing 24th inst., the following passenger schedule will be operated: No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta.....7 45 a m
Leave Washington.....12 47 a m
Leave Athens.....8 25 a m
Leave Gainesville.....5 53 a m
Arrive Atlanta.....1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta.....2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville.....5 53 a m
Leave Athens.....7 20 a m
Arrive Washington.....7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta.....8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY. No. 1 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta.....8 00 a m
Lv. Athens.....8 15 p m
Lv. Gainesville.....8 15 p m
Lv. Washington.....8 15 p m
Lv. Augusta.....8 15 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST DAILY. No. 3 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta.....11 15 p m
Lv. Athens.....11 15 p m
Lv. Gainesville.....11 15 p m
Lv. Washington.....11 15 p m
Lv. Augusta.....11 15 p m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta.....8 55 a m
Lv. Decatur.....9 23 a m
Lv. Athens.....9 23 a m
Lv. Gainesville.....9 23 a m
Lv. Washington.....9 23 a m
Lv. Augusta.....9 23 a m

COVINGTON ACCOM—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta.....6 20 p m
Lv. Decatur.....6 58 p m
Lv. Athens.....6 58 p m
Lv. Gainesville.....6 58 p m
Lv. Washington.....6 58 p m
Lv. Augusta.....6 58 p m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—Daily.

No. 3 WESTWARD. No. 2 EASTWARD.
Lv. Macon.....1 30 a m
Lv. Macon.....1 30 a m
Lv. Macon.....1 30 a m
Lv. Macon.....1 30 a m
Lv. Macon.....1 30 a m
Lv. Macon.....1 30 a m

UNION POINT AND WHITE PLAIN RAILROAD.

Leave Union Point.....10 10 a m
Arrive Union Point.....10 35 a m
Arrive Union Point.....10 35 a m
Arrive Union Point.....10 35 a m
Arrive Union Point.....10 35 a m
Arrive Union Point.....10 35 a m

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
ARRIVE. DEPART.
No. 3, from Savannah.....7 00 a m
No. 15, from.....11 30 a m
No. 15, from.....11 30 a m
No. 15, from.....11 30 a m
No. 15, from.....11 30 a m
No. 15, from.....11 30 a m

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
From Chattanooga.....6 30 a m
From Chattanooga.....6 30 a m
From Chattanooga.....6 30 a m
From Chattanooga.....6 30 a m
From Chattanooga.....6 30 a m
From Chattanooga.....6 30 a m

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. RY.
No. 14, from Savannah.....12 15 p m
No. 14, from Savannah.....12 15 p m
No. 14, from Savannah.....12 15 p m
No. 14, from Savannah.....12 15 p m
No. 14, from Savannah.....12 15 p m
No. 14, from Savannah.....12 15 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.
From Monticello.....6 30 a m
From Monticello.....6 30 a m
From Monticello.....6 30 a m
From Monticello.....6 30 a m
From Monticello.....6 30 a m
From Monticello.....6 30 a m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.
From Augusta.....6 30 a m
From Augusta.....6 30 a m
From Augusta.....6 30 a m
From Augusta.....6 30 a m
From Augusta.....6 30 a m
From Augusta.....6 30 a m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)
From Richmond.....7 00 a m
From Richmond.....7 00 a m
From Richmond.....7 00 a m
From Richmond.....7 00 a m
From Richmond.....7 00 a m
From Richmond.....7 00 a m

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.
From Greenville.....6 30 a m
From Greenville.....6 30 a m
From Greenville.....6 30 a m
From Greenville.....6 30 a m
From Greenville.....6 30 a m
From Greenville.....6 30 a m

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILWAY.
From Fort Valley.....6 30 a m
From Fort Valley.....6 30 a m
From Fort Valley.....6 30 a m
From Fort Valley.....6 30 a m
From Fort Valley.....6 30 a m
From Fort Valley.....6 30 a m

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD R. COMPANY.
(ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE DIVISION.)
Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York.

Time Table in Effect September 29th, 1889.

Leave Atlanta (city time).....7 10 a m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m
Arrive Charleston.....2 32 p m
Arrive Columbia.....2 32 p m
Arrive Greenville.....2 32 p m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m

Leave Atlanta (city time).....7 10 a m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m
Arrive Charleston.....2 32 p m
Arrive Columbia.....2 32 p m
Arrive Greenville.....2 32 p m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m

Leave Atlanta (city time).....7 10 a m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m
Arrive Charleston.....2 32 p m
Arrive Columbia.....2 32 p m
Arrive Greenville.....2 32 p m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m

Leave Atlanta (city time).....7 10 a m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m
Arrive Charleston.....2 32 p m
Arrive Columbia.....2 32 p m
Arrive Greenville.....2 32 p m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m

Leave Atlanta (city time).....7 10 a m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m
Arrive Charleston.....2 32 p m
Arrive Columbia.....2 32 p m
Arrive Greenville.....2 32 p m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m

Leave Atlanta (city time).....7 10 a m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m
Arrive Charleston.....2 32 p m
Arrive Columbia.....2 32 p m
Arrive Greenville.....2 32 p m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m

Leave Atlanta (city time).....7 10 a m
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Arrive Charleston.....2 32 p m
Arrive Columbia.....2 32 p m
Arrive Greenville.....2 32 p m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m

Leave Atlanta (city time).....7 10 a m
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Arrive Charleston.....2 32 p m
Arrive Columbia.....2 32 p m
Arrive Greenville.....2 32 p m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m

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Arrive Columbia.....2 32 p m
Arrive Greenville.....2 32 p m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m

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Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m

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Arrive Columbia.....2 32 p m
Arrive Greenville.....2 32 p m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m

Leave Atlanta (city time).....7 10 a m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m
Arrive Charleston.....2 32 p m
Arrive Columbia.....2 32 p m
Arrive Greenville.....2 32 p m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m

Leave Atlanta (city time).....7 10 a m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m
Arrive Charleston.....2 32 p m
Arrive Columbia.....2 32 p m
Arrive Greenville.....2 32 p m
Arrive Spartanburg.....2 32 p m

Leave Atlanta (city time).....7 10



23 -- DAYS -- FROM -- TODAY, -- INCLUDING -- SUNDAYS, --
WE WILL TAKE STOCK!
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND ENTIRELY TOO MANY GOODS TO INVOICE.
THEY MUST BE SOLD.
WE WANT MONEY! WANT IT BAD!
To Get It We Will Almost Give Away Dry Goods for the Next Twenty-Three Days.
HERE ARE A FEW SAMPLE BARGAINS!

Challies.
10,000 yards American Challies, French Patterns, at 3c yard.
At 5c yard—100 pieces Colored Striped Crepe cloth; cream ground, colored corded stripes; very desirable goods; improves with washing.
Organdie Batistes.
One case Choice Patterns, sheer and lovely quality, to go at 10c yard; worth double.
At 5c yard—5,000 yards solid Chambray's standard, 8c goods.
Satines.
150 pieces French Design American Satines, choice styles, 10c yard.
India Pongees.
Choice styles 12c yard, sold all over America at 20c.
8-1-2c Ginghams.
200 pieces choice Dress Ginghams, Plaids, stripes and side bands. Goods heretofore sold at 12c yard; now at 8c yard.
French Zephyrs.
The beauties of the season—Soft and elegant quality at 18c yard; worth 25c everywhere.
French Satines.
120 choice pieces the finest French Satines. Heretofore worth 35c, now to go at 15c yard.
Linen Specials.
The heaviest stock of the season opened last week. 200 dozen all linen huck towels, 22 by 40 inches, at 20c each.
100 dozen large size damask towels, assorted fancy borders, at 25c each.

100 rolls crash, for towels, at 3c yard.
50 dozen all linen book-fold damask napkins at 65c dozen.
6-8 napkin, heavy satin damask, superior quality, \$1.25 dozen.
The finest line of table damasks ever brought to this country, embracing every grade, white, cream and red, at popular prices.
White Quilts.
2 cases 10-4 White Spreads, good weight, 75c each; 200 12-4 extra fine White Spreads at \$1, worth \$1.25 everywhere.
Marseilles Spreads at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 to \$6.
Lap Robes.
Linen Lap Robes, embroidered centers, at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75; beautiful designs and remarkable for the price.
Embroideries.
Closing sale of skirtings, absolutely regardless of value.
\$1 skirtings at 50c yard.
\$2 skirtings at \$1 yard.
\$3 skirtings at \$1.50 yard.
Everything must be closed and closed at once. This lot embraces all our choicest imports. Hemstitched, raved and tucked effects. All must go.
White Goods.
The crowning point of the season.
An immense choice and varied stock of White Goods to be closed at nominal prices.
25 pieces Dotted Swiss, lovely goods, at 22c yard.
Hemstitched India Linen, 42 inches wide, at 25c yard. Lovely quality.
200 pieces India Striped Lawn, sheer and lovely quality, 10c yard.
Double-fold Checked Nainsooks at 5c yard; worth 8c.
1 case India Linen to be closed at 3c, worth 8c.

8 cents
White Goods of every kind at bottom prices.
Colored Lawns.
50 pieces lovely Colored Plaid-corded Lawns at 10c yard. Very cheap.
SECOND FLOOR.
Unrivalled Attractions.
13,500 yards Lace Curtain Scrim at 5c per yard.
1,300 yards figured Cretone at 8c per yard.
500 yards tape-bordered Curtain Lace at 10c a yard worth 35c.
10 doz. cotton Jerseys at 20c each; would be cheap at 30c.
3 doz. outing cloth Blouses at 37c each.
23 doz. striped silk and flannel Blouses at \$1.75 each.
15 Lawn Tennis Suits for Monday at \$1.99 each.
7 Beaded Capes left at \$4.25 each, worth from \$6.50 to \$15.
Small lot of Portiers left; will close at \$2.50 per pair.
Big stock Curtain Poles in oak, ash, walnut, ebony and cherry at 30c each; put up.
Hall poles put up for \$1.
Full stock of Lace Curtains at \$1.25 per pair.
Special drive in \$3 Lace Curtains at \$2.15 per pair.
A SACRIFICING SALE
OF
SEASONABLE GOODS
IN OUR
GREAT SILK DEPARTMENT.

5,000 yards colored Surah Silk at the wonderfully low price of 25c.
28 pieces opera shades and reception tints in fancy beaded satins at 25c; actual value, 75c.
32 pieces superb wash silks in dainty patterns of stripes at 85c; worth \$1.25.
20 pieces new drapery Nets at unmatchable prices, ranging from 60c on up to \$1.75 per yard.
23 patterns of the Celebrated Alexander Black Silk at a price guaranteed 40 per cent under a pants retail prices.
Starting Drives in Our Dress Goods Department.
105 pieces Soudan and Congle Stripes in 44-inch all wool fabrics at 35c. Those are just in, and honestly worth \$1.00.
20 pieces new shades—grays, browns and tans, in Brilliantines at 35c; formerly sold here at 60c.
210 pieces New Challis, in fancy effects and stylish patterns, at 78c.
105 pieces Finer Challis, in handsomer, prettier and more exquisite designs, 35c and 60c.
REMNANTS!
REMNANTS!!
REMNANTS!!!
1,000 Remnants in Silks, Black Dress Goods and Colored Suitings, at exactly one-third prices.
The coming week will be a Special Bargain Sale in Remnants!
Ladies' Shoes.
Ladies' kid button shoes, patent leather tips, regular price \$2, now at \$1.50.
Ladies' French dongola kid shoes, plain and

patent leather tip, at \$2; reduced from \$2.50.
Ladies' custom-made kid button shoes, common-sense and opear, at \$2.50; regular price, \$3.00.
Ladies' French dongola kid button shoes, hand-turn, at \$2.50; reduced from \$3.50.
Ladies' French kid button shoes, plain and patent leather tips, at \$3.50; reduced from \$4.50.
Oxford Ties.
Entire stock of tan Oxfords at factory cost.
Ladies' tan Oxfords, the best made, at \$2; reduced from \$3.
Ladies' tan Oxfords at \$1.25, regular price \$2.
Ladies' tan Oxfords at \$1.50, reduced from \$2.50.
Ladies' kid Oxfords, plain and pat. leather tip, at \$2.50; reduced from \$3.50.
Ladies' French Dongola Oxfords, plain and pat. leather tip, also common-sense, at \$2; reduced from \$2.50.
Ladies' French kid Oxfords at \$2.50, regular price \$3.50.
Men's Shoes.
Every pair of Men's Shoes in our stock at actual Factory Cost!
Men's Fine Calf Shoes, custom-made, at \$2.75; reduced from \$3.50.
Men's Fine A. M. Calf, strictly hand made and warranted, at \$4; never sold for less than \$5.
Men's Fine Kangaroo Dress Shoes, hand-made, at \$3.75; reduced from \$5.
Men's Finest Kangaroo Shoes made at \$4.50; regular price \$6.
Mens' Furnishings.
1,000 dozen Mens' Linen Collars, 4-ply at 9c each.
250 dozen Silk Teck 4-in-hand and Windsor Ties at 25c each.
The best Unlaundried Shirt ever sold in the country for 50c.
Summer Underwear.
Full line Knit Underwear for ladies and men at correct prices.
Umbrellas.
24 and 26-inch gloria silk Umbrellas, oxidized handles, at \$1.25.
At \$1.50—Extra quality gloria 26-in. Umbrellas; extra fine goods; gilt and oxidized handles.
At \$2—26-in. gloria Umbrellas, paragon frame, 6-in. silver handles.
The finest goods ever offered for the money.
Mourning Parasols and Umbrellas
AT
ALL PRICES!
Hosiery.
200 dozen J. M. High & Co's own clean fast black Ladies' Hose, light weight, fine quality, guaranteed not to stain the feet or change color after being washed or worn or money refunded.
25c.
50 dozen ladies' fine quality fast black paragon Lisle Thread Hose, Louis Hermsdorf dye; warranted not to crock; 40c.
25 dozen Ladies' Black Silk Hose, 50c.
200 dozen Misses' Light Weight, 40-Gauge Hose; J. M. High & Co's own Clean, Fast Black, Plain and 2 and 1 Rib; guaranteed stainless, or money refunded; 25c.
100 dozen J. M. High & Co's own Clean, Fast Black, Half Hose; full regular made double heel and toe; warranted not to crock; 25c.
50 dozen Gent's Fast Black, Lisle Thread, Half Hose, Louis Hermsdorf and Royal Stainless Dye; every pair guaranteed stainless; 40c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

CAPITAL CITY BANK OF ATLANTA, GA.

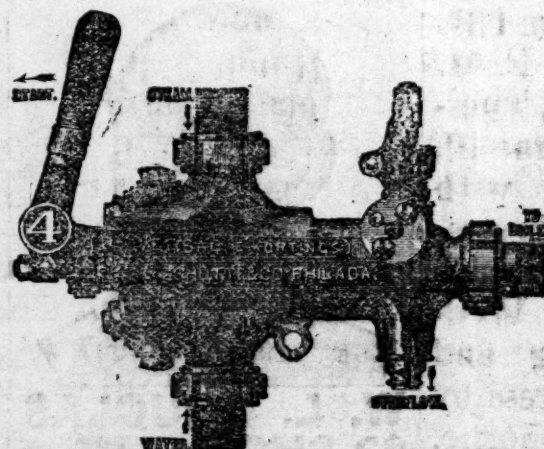
Geo. W. Parrott, President. C. A. Collier, Vice President. Jacob Haas, Cashier.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$480,000.
Individual Liability Same as National Banks.
Transacts a general banking business. Commercial paper discounted. Loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe, made on the most favorable terms.
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on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European countries. Invite the accounts of individuals, banks, bankers, firms and corporations. Issue DEMAND CERTIFICATES on book in SAVINGS DEPARTMENT to draw interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum if left 60 days. 4 per cent per annum if left six months. 4 1/2 per cent per annum if left twelve months. May 13--

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Distiller and Wholesale Liquor Dealer!

SOLE AGENT FOR ACME CUTTER OLD FORRESTER MARYLAND CLUB ALL - LEADING - BRANDS - CHAMPAGNES - KEPT - IN - STOCK HAVE A FULL LINE OF FINE DOMESTIC WINES. IMPORTED CIGARS RECEIVED MONTHLY SOLE AGENT FOR ANHAUSER BUSCH BEER.
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
21 AND 23 KIMBALL HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.
april 6-dly

DURABLE ROOFING
Is what the farmer wants, and what we have been furnishing for years. Most reliable Iron and Steel Roofing, that you can put on yourself.
W. F. Plane, Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
THE CINCINNATI CORRUGATING CO. Piqua, O.
april 16--sun & wky

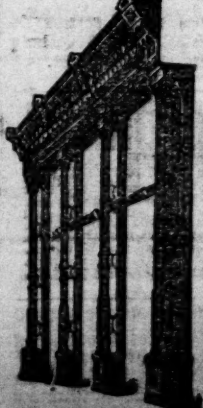
The Korting Injector



GEO. R. LOBMARD & CO., AUGUSTA, GA.
april 13--Sun till nov 1

has stood the test for years and proved itself to be the BEST AND MOST DURABLE BOILER FEEDER MADE.
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Railroad, Cotton Factory, Mill Engine and Gun Supplies.
LARGEST WORKS OF THE KIND SOUTH!

Architectural Iron Work



Building Castings a Specialty!
ESTABLISHED 1875.
Columns, Lintels, Sidewalk Grating, Open and Glass or Prismatic.
Our IRON STORE FRONTS can be seen in any southern city from Asheville, N. C., and Harrodsburg, Ky., to Jacksonville, Fla., and Brunswick, Ga. Manufacturers of Marbleized Iron Mantels, Grates, etc., Hard Wood Cabinet Mantels.
Tile Hearths, Tile Facings, Floor and Vestibule Tiling.
Write for cut and description of our "Cahill Grate," the cleanest and best adapted to our southern climate of any grate made. Address,
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RAW HIDE AND INDIAN TANNED LACE LEATHER.
Agents for the Boston Belting Company, the Original Manufacturers of Mechanical Rubber Goods.
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